

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 152.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATE ARRIVALS:

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER
ARTISTS' SUNDRIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS
FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM
\$5 PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTERS' SCALES, AND TIME
GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES

IN TIN FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., WM. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

AFONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER,

HAS

A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY

FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS

FROM.....\$5.00.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices
executed under the supervision and
management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,
Studio 8, Queen's-road.

[13]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed
by the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public
Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 21st day of July, 1882, at Two P.M., at the
Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on

the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet;

on the East, 43 feet; and on the West, 43

feet; and Registered in the LAND OFFICE

as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, toge-

ther with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois

Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the

unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold

subject to the existing tenancies and lettings

thereof, and to the payment of a proportion-

ate part of the Crown Rent reserved in the

Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT

No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

or to

BREKERTON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1882. [469]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold on

the Premises respectively by Public Auction,

on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd of July, at THREE P.M.

By ORDER of the MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

Registered in the LAND OFFICE as IN-

LAND LOT No. 281, measuring on the

North side 115 feet, on the East, South and

West sides 152 feet, contains in the whole

5,350 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$59.

Upon the above described Piece of Ground are

erected SEVEN HOUSES Nos. 101 to 113,

in Hollywood Road.

The above described Property will be Sold in

seven separate lots each lot comprising one

House.

Also,

The 2 HOUSES Nos. 20 and 21 in Lan-kwai-

Fong and Registered in the LAND OFFICE

as Sections D and E of INLAND LOT

No. 31, the above Houses will be Sold in

Two Lots.

For Plans, Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1882. [507]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the

MORTGAGEE, MR. J. M. GUEDES will

Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 24th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE PROPERTY:

Namely,

LOT 1.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of

GROUND Registered in the Land Office as

INLAND LOT No. 101C. Together with the

HOUSES No. 273, Queen's Road Central,

and No. 122, Jervois Street, thereon.

LOT 2.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of

GROUND Registered in the Land Office as

INLAND LOT No. 516. Together with the

SEVEN HOUSES, Nos. 142, 144, 146, 148,

150, 152 and 154, in Queen's Road West,

thereon.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,

or to

BREKERTON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [503]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold by the

Undersigned by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 25th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the

Premises,

(IN SIX SEPARATE LOTS.)

1ST LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road Cen-

tral, No. 147D, Registered as the RE-

MAINING PORTION OF SECTION G of

MARINE LOT No. 63.

2ND LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Bonham Strand

No. 117, Registered as SECTION A of

MARINE LOT No. 161.

3RD LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road West,

No. 50, Registered as SUBSECTION No. 1

of SECTION A of INLAND LOT 366.

4TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in West Street, Tai-

pingshan, No. 41, Registered as INLAND

LOT 223 (Section).

5TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in New West Street,

Tai-pingshan, No. 53, Lot 224 (Section).

6TH LOT.—THREE HOUSES in Square Street,

Tai-pingshan, Nos. 68, 69, and 62, Registered

as INLAND LOT No. 278.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1882. [508]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MARINE LOT No. 65, containing Four

Substantially Built HOUSES and Four

Large GRANITE GODOWNS in the Praya

East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's

Road East. The above Property will be Sold

in one Lot or in 4 separate Lots of one HOUSE

and 1 GODOWN in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES

in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to

LEONG LUEN PO,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [510]

WING TY LOONG.

HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200 lbs. in Barrel.

Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup

and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish,

Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red

Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Saus-

ages, Salmon Bellies, Mackerell, Sheep Tongues,

Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters,

Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of

Oliver's stores at moderate prices.

No. 39, HING LOONG STREET,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [509]

Intimations.

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAOUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING:—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,

Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer

Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord

for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian

Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinault's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette

Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,

Needles, Ladies Work Boxes,

ALSO

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPOT FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,

ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALENCON, BRODERIE, VENICE,

SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

KELLY & WALSH

THE

AUTOPHONE.

THE AUTOPHONE is a wonderful little instrument, which, while it weighs less than three

pounds, has the lungs of a full sized parlor organ, and executes its Music with

absolute precision and perfect effect.

It has twenty-two reeds, plays in three keys, and all the parts of most difficult Music.

It is the invention of H. B. HOKUS, who was also the inventor of the first organettes, and this last

effort is the result of years of constant attention to the study of this kind of instrument, and

in simplicity, accuracy, volume of tone and compactness, is the acme of

mechanical and artistic success.

opened them two days. Before making any remarks, he would ask them to allow him some time to read anything they might have heard of, and then they would return a true verdict, and in dealing with the case they must forget they ever knew either the prosecutor or Mr. Fraser-Smith. There were great principles to which he would call their attention, and he expected they would give their verdict according to those principles. He would now call their attention to the matters charged. The first question at issue was whether the articles were libellous. If it was their opinion they were not libellous, the case fell to the ground. The second question was, "Do you condemn any with them." In old days, before the introduction of Mr. Fox's libel Act, all the jury had to consider was whether publication was sufficient. That was the judge to say whether it was a libel or not. It was done away with, and it was well that it was. Mr. Fox's libel Act was intended to secure the greater liberties of the people, and left it to the jury to consider whether a publication was libellous or not. Great responsibility therefore rested on them, and he was sure they would exercise it properly. In criminal actions it was for the jury to say whether a publication was libellous or not, and truth was no justification. Indeed it was said that the greater the truth the greater the libel. Under the Act therefore, where persons were charged with libel they had liberty to plead and give evidence of the truth of the statements, if such statements were made for the public benefit. It was also open to them to state that it was not a libel on the ground of being a privileged communication. If the matter was simply whether it was a libel or not, it would be sufficient for him (the judge) to lay down the law of libel and ask the jury to give their verdict. Mr. Fraser-Smith alleged privileged communication,—one way, that it was for the benefit of the public to publish the matter; another, that he was privileged, resting his case on a Privy Council decision. He said he had been attacked and was justified in defending himself. Mr. Francis, on the other hand contended that the defendant could not avail himself of privilege, being actuated by malice. With regard to the first question, whether they were privileged communications, the law of libel was laid down very clearly in text books. The second question was, whether a libel was a malicious, or a defamatory statement calculated to produce to wrath or to expose a person to ridicule and contempt, &c. If the matter rested there, all it would be necessary for him to do would be to read the articles and ask them if they were such as to provoke Mr. Bandmann to wrath or expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule. The first article was called "Tragic Power." Before he went further he would remark that according to 6 and 7 Victoria, a specific punishment was provided if the libel was proved. Before that Common law enabled the Court to fine and imprison or both. 6 and 7 Victoria classified libels. The first class was the case of persons publishing a defamatory libel knowing it to be false. In that case the defendant was liable to more severe punishment. The second class was simply publishing a defamatory libel. In the first class, if the jury was satisfied that the defendant did not know the matter was false at the time of publication, they might bring him in guilty of maliciously publishing a defamatory libel. Mr. Fraser-Smith said that he was not maliciously publishing a defamatory libel. The two articles were to be considered in a different way, as two different considerations applied to them. With regard to "Tragic Power," it was for them to consider whether it was a fair comment on Mr. Bandmann's biography in "Men of the Time." If a fair and impartial criticism, a writer on the public press would be entitled to comment on the biography, and the comment could not be considered libellous. The article to some extent was a comment on the biography. He would now read the article from "Men of the Time," and observed that the jury had heard what had been said by Mr. Fraser-Smith, that it had been written by Mr. Bandmann, and was really an advertisement. His Lordship proceeded to comment at length on both articles, laying down the law in the case and giving his own opinion of the different statements in the articles as he went along. His Lordship also read largely from law books and from cases bearing on the points at issue, but our early hours of going to press will not permit us to do more than say that, as far as we may say that, upon the whole, it was unfavorable to the defendant. His Lordship wound up by saying he was afraid he had detained them (the jury) in trying to explain the issues involved in the case. They had to consider, whether the articles were libellous or not. Privilege there was none. A man had no right to libel another because he thought himself insulted. Then were the articles written for the public benefit and for that object alone. Mr. Fraser-Smith was entitled to notice in the public press the facts he published in his articles maliciously, or through ill-will in order to injure Mr. Bandmann as much as he could. If they did, the verdict must go against him. In conclusion his lordship told the jury it was for them to say whether the article of the 14th June was a fair comment on Mr. Bandmann's public life and whether Mr. Fraser-Smith was actuated by malice.—The jury retired to consider their verdict at seven minutes past two o'clock and did not return till 2.25. The Chief Justice then sent in the box, "The Chief Justice" and he had received a communication from them, and he would be glad to take into his careful consideration any recommendation they might have to make. Being asked if they had agreed on their verdict, the foremen said Yes, and that they found the defendant guilty on the first count by a majority of six to one, and unanimously guilty on the second count.—The Chief Justice observed to the jury that he understood they had some recommendation to make. The foreman said that when attending the communication to His Lordship they had not decided on the particular recommendation, as they wanted to know whether His Lordship would receive a recommendation.—He said he had told them he would be happy to consider any recommendation they might make, and that they had better retire and consider it. The jury again retired and after a short time returned into Court. He handed in a written recommendation to the effect that the jury were of opinion that the defendant to the merciful consideration of the Court as they considered he had received provocation and published the articles believing them in substance to be true.—The Chief Justice said it was not his intention to pass sentence to-day. From his experience, it was the practice in such cases to "allow an interval," to permit the prosecutor to file affidavits in aggravation, and the defendant affidavits in mitigation of punishment, and would postpone sentence for a week. Addressing the jury, Mr. Fraser-Smith, his Lordship said he was at liberty to put in any affidavit he pleased in mitigation, and that he need not tell him they would receive his favorable consideration. The defendant was bound over in his personal recognizance of \$500 as originally fixed.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell, This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or Dispensing Store, or by Post, from JOHN COGNELL & Co., London. [Advt.]

A stevedore, having occasion to call on an

**Today's
Advertisements.**

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Steamship
"DIAMANTE."
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at Five P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1882. [511]

Intimations.

C H I E N A M.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
WATCH MAKER
AND
ENGRAVER.
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
ON MODERATE TERMS;
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

L I N G S H I N G.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Special experience in making Gentlemen's
RIDING BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and
Ship Coal for Sale in large or small
quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Com-
modious small steamers on hire for towing pur-
poses, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any
other House in the Trade.
Apply to
HING LEE,
377, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.
PUBLISHED
EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK,
AT THE OFFICES No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly
\$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents
each.
The Cheapest and best advertising medium in
Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.
A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET
Published Daily at 12.30 a.m., and circulated
free of charge throughout the Colony.
Hongkong, 1st April 1882.

S U N S H I N G.
DEALER IN SILKS.
CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls,
Lacquered and Ivory Vases, Curios, &c.,
&c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-
class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY
of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps,
Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are
invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

A H O Y.
HOY LEE.
MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.
HAS for Sale, every description of Gentle-
men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats,
&c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds.
Bamboo Blands, Matings of own Manufacture.
China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs,
Silk Coats a Speciality, a perfect fit and best
material guaranteed.
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [317]

NOTICE.
ARRANGEMENTS have now been com-
pleted which will enable this Office to
undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including
DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING
CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES,
LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAIN-
MENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS and RE-
PORTS, &c., &c.
Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed
at the lowest possible rates.
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,
WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

S Z H I N G.
TAILOR.
DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Hand-
kerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c.
HAT AND CAP MAKER.
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Gu-
aranteed at Moderate Charges.
MATTING AND MANILLA CIGARS,
FOR SALE
No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO ADVERTISERS.
SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COM-
PANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and
ADVERTISERS generally are informed that
arrangements have now been completed to issue
daily in connection with all
ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET.
FREE OF CHARGE.
As the scale of charges in the Hongkong
Telegraph, which has a guaranteed circulation of
THREE HUNDRED COPIES.
is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention

Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
No. 22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN
OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,
CORK JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [29]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [43]

DE SOUZA & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND
BOOKBINDERS.
D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH
ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH
ON
VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR
MARKET REPORTS
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed
at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all
other appliances for book-binding in
first rate working order.

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING
AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c.,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN
THE TRADE.

EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE
COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.

Books, Machine-ruled, of every description
made to order.

A varied stock of specially selected Stationery
always on hand.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION
DEALERS,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand. [28]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
CLOCK-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND
OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the
highest prizes at every Exhibition; and
for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE
GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL [447]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-
men of Hongkong and Visitors that he
has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.
Having now in his employ three competent As-
sistants who are always in attendance, he guar-
antees to execute this class of work, in all its
branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-
ceeded in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED
RATES.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-
tion ever produced for promoting the growth
of the hair. The basis of this compound is
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-
pine Islands never use anything else for
washing their hair; they are never found bald,
and it is quite common to see the females with
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will
NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public
entirely confident that by its restorative pro-
perties it will without fail arrest decaying
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling
properties it allays the itching and fever of the
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any
length of time in any climate. [268]

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW
RATES AT THE
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Account Books ruled to any pattern.
Music bound in Elegant Style with Best
Materials.
"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY
COMPANY,
-31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C.,
LONDON.
SHANKS, REVELL, & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL
TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON'S and ATKINSON'S
Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing
Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S
Patent Hard Metal, patented April 15th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing
Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper,
and everything connected with Printing Business
supplied on most reasonable terms.

To be Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR
OF
"MARINE HOUSE,"
WEST SIDE.
These Apartments have a Comprador's Room
and Servants Quarters on the Ground Floor.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [34]

TO LET,
POSSESSION ON 15TH JULY NEXT.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE
WITH
LARGE COMPOUND
AND
A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,
No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [39]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [7]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods
on STORAGE at their GODDOWNS. En-
trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.
TERMS MODERATE.
Apply to
ROSE & Co.,
31 and 33, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [26]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE well-known VERMOUTH D
TORRINO FRAUILLI CORA
\$6.50 PER DOZEN LITRE BOTTLES.
VINO MOSCATO D'ASTI.
AT \$6.00 PER DOZEN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.
A reduction of 5 per cent. on quantities of
5 cases and upwards.
D. MUSSO & Co.,
West Point.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [49]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE
QUARTS..... \$22 per Case.
PINTS..... \$23 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [13]

FOR SALE.

"EX" STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."

A CONSIGNMENT OF
HOCKING'S
PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS
The Best and Cheapest ever made.
Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand
Gallons per day.
PATENT TUBE BEADERS.
PATENT LUBRICATORS.
WELLDAM'S CELEBRATED
PATENT METALLIC PACKING.
The most economical Patent Packing known.
For full Particulars, apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
Commission Merchant,
6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1882.

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON
AERATED WATERS.
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall)
Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery,
of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S
SODA WATER FACTORY
I am now prepared to execute the largest orders
for every description of Aerated Waters with
promptness and despatch.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
I S GU A R A N T E E D
Consumers should try those carefully
Manufactured
SPARKLING WATERS.
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be ad-
dressed to The Factory,
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [22]

**J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.**
DAVID CORSAR & SONS' }
MERCHANT NAVY }
NAVY BOILED } CANVAS.
LONG FLAX }
CROWN }
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [45]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE
HAS FOR SALE.
CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros
Vegueros, Regalins, Londres, Nuevo Ha-
banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS
from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes
Jewellery of Chaste Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.
Commissions Executed.
JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [29]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOW READY, PRICE 25c
A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING
OF 1882,
IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM
THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Odin*, to-day the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.
 For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Saltee* to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.
 For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Lido*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, 9.30 A.M.
 For Shanghai.—Per *Hongkong*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Niigata Maru*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Manila.—Per *Diamante*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 4.30 P.M.
 For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Bangor*, to-morrow, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Amoy and Tamsui.—Per *Fokien*, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Straits Settlements.—Per *Piccola*, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Samatra*, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 A.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue has been printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong Kong List for the Far East* for 1882, which supersedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The Mails per British Contract Packet "KILNDRIVE" will be closed TO-DAY, the 20th instant, and to through the United Kingdom and Europe *via Brindisi*, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burnah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
 N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "COPIC" will be despatched on SATURDAY the 29th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—
 At 11.15 A.M. Registry ceases.
 At 11.30 A.M. Post-office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to approve of the following Hours for closing the English Mails till further notice, on the days mentioned below:—

Thursday, July	20th.
Do.	August 3rd.
Do.	17th.
Do.	31st.

4.00 P.M.—Money Order Office closes.
 5.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
 5.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
 5.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until
 5.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
 6.00 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, and newspapers without late fee, until 9.30 P.M., when the Supplementary Mail will be closed; Circulars will be returned to the Post Office.
 After 9.30 P.M. Letters may be placed in the Loose Box for treatment at Singapore.

THE FRENCH MAIL—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE.

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

DAY OF DEPARTURE.

7 A.M., Post Office opens.
 10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
 11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
 11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
 11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
 11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until the time of departure.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy. Non-commissioned, Officers,* Bandmasters, Army Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class Writers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the rate of four cents (two-pence) each, which may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong Stamps. By private steamer the postage is two cents (one penny).
 2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.
 3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.
 4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent even though the ends open.
 5.—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, and the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c. in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c. must be stated in full.
 5.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

BOXES.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the boxes are sealed with sealing wax, but there is no impression of seal.
 The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a child book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office, the omission of the former, as to whether the parts of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters, per 4 oz.	10 Cents
Post Cards, each	3 Cents
Books, Patterns, and Commercial	2 Cents
Newspapers & Prices Current, each	2 Cents
Registration	10 Cents
Do. with return receipt	15 Cents

Commercial papers signify such papers as though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge is the same as for Books, but all packets of an under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 Cents.

TEA MUSTERS.

Persons who send Musters of Tea through the Post in Sians are requested to have them made flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to be bulged in. 4 by 3 by 14 inches is suggested as a good size. The tins should not have sharp corners.

No responsibility can be accepted in this Department for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries or to notes addressed to subordinate officials. The shroffs told off to sell Stamps should expect

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 152.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,

OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS

FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME

GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES

IN TIN FOR BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED).....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,

&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world

payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

YANGTSE INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL AND

ACCUMULATIONS, 8th

May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. HARRING BROTHERS & Co.,

Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all

parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest

on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the

UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed

among all Contributors of Business (whether

Shareholders or not) in proportion to the

premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed

by the Mortgagee to Sell by Public

Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 21st day of July, 1882, at Two P.M., at the

Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on

the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet;

on the East, 43 feet; and on the West 43

feet; and Registered in the LAND OFFICE

as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, toge-

ther with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois

Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the

unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold

subject to the existing tenancies and lettings

thereof, and to the payment of a proportion-

ate part of the Crown Rent reserved in

the Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT

No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

or to

BREITON & WOTTON,

Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 10th July, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold on

the Premises respectively by Public Auction,

on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd of July, at THREE P.M.

By Order of the MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

Registered in the LAND OFFICE as IN-

LAND LOT No. 281, measuring on the

North side 115 feet, on the East, South and

West sides 182 feet, contains in the whole

5,350 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$59.

Upon the above described Piece of Ground are

erected SEVEN HOUSES Nos. 101 to 113,

in Hollywood Road.

The above described Property will be Sold in

seven separate lots each lot comprising one

House.

Also,

The 2 HOUSES Nos. 20 and 21 in Lan Kwai

Fong and Registered in the LAND OFFICE

as Sections D and E of INLAND LOT

No. 51, the above Houses will be Sold in

Two Lots.

For Plans, Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,

Solicitors,

ECDA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRACADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambrie Costumes,

Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer

Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord

for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian

Boots and Shoes in great variety, &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette

Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,

Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

ALSO

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c., &c.

ECDA DA SILVA & CO.,

48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882.

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPT. FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,

ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,

&c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES' PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALENCON, BRODERIE, VENICE,

SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882.

KELLY & WALSH

THE

AUTOPHONE.

THE AUTOPHONE is a wonderful little instrument, which, while it weighs less than three

pounds, has the lungs of a full sized parlor organ, and executes its Music with

absolute precision and perfect effect.

It has twenty-two reeds, plays in three keys, and all the parts of most difficult Music.

It is the invention of H. B. HUGHES, who was also the inventor of the first organettes, and this last

effort is the result of years of constant attention to the study of this kind of instrument, and

in simplicity, accuracy, volume of tone and compactness, is the acme of

mechanical and artistic success.

On it, a child can correctly play, without instruction, any of its Music, which at present consists of

over 300 selections from Hymns, Oratorios, Operas, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Popular

Songs, &c. It is best adapted to the kind of Music which suits an organ best,

in which chords predominate, but also has wonderful power in

executing very lively pieces.

It is entirely well adapted for country churches, Sunday schools, the family circle, and

also for dancing.

For use in serenading it is perfect, as it can be carried under the arm.

The Music is compact and far cheaper than that which is made for any organette.

THE AUTOPHONE

Is like every other good thing, the longer you have it the better you like it, and as new music is

being published every week, it has an endless fund of amusement in it.

PRICE INCLUDING FIVE PIECES OF MUSIC—\$7.50.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

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Intimations.

NOTICE.

COLONEL I. KE. AUSTIN'S.

NEW AMERICAN

RIFLE RANGE,

NOW OPEN

AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING

RIFLES!!!

POPULAR PRICES.

FOUR SHOTS FOR 25 CENTS.

Gallery open daily from 4 to 11 P.M.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1882.

TOK KEE.

COAL MERCHANT,

18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM

COAL of the best quality, at moderate

rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches

for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for

special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1882.

YEU QU.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE

PAINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.

All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.

IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALTY.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882.

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Intimations.

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882.

SAM HING, (STULTZ).

MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentle-

men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Um-

brellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks

of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting.

Special attention given to the Tailoring Depart-

ment. A perfect fit and best workmanship guar-

anteed. Cretonnes and Chintzes for Dresses in

all the newest patterns.

No. 40, AND 41, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882.

W. A. H. LOONG,

ESTABLISHED 1865.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND

JEWELLER.

DEALER IN

PONGEE Silk Dresses, Crapes Shawls, Gauzes,

&c., &c. Forcelain, Fans, Curios, Brides,

Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers

always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality

guaranteed.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882.

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Notices of Firms.

MR. FREDERICK ROBERTS ROGERS

was admitted as a PARTNER in Our

Firm on the 19th of June last.

ROSE & Co.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1882.

[499]

Intimations.

WANTED.

AN UNFURNISHED BEDROOM

WITH

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.

GLASS STOPPED GLOVE BOTTLES, TONGA.

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.

SAVORY AND MORE'S PEPTONISED MEAT.

VASELINE SOAP.

ROBARE'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.

NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.

VIN-SANTE.

A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

GENERAL CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish the Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will be obliged by once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

SINGAPORE, 20th July, 1.46 p.m. Admiral Seymour has issued a Manifesto undertaking to restore order. The Egyptian Government assenting. The British forces have been landed and an International Tribunal established. The Post Office is reopened. Arabi is entrenching.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It appears that the hull of H.M.S. *Inflectible* has actually cost close upon two hundred thousand pounds more than the amount originally contracted for. This is exclusive of the excess of cost on other parts of the vessel.

British Boards of Guardians seem to have strange notions of their duties. We read that at the Liverpool Board of Guardians a resolution was passed expressing condemnation of the general Parliamentary conduct of their county members, especially their recent action in support of the Coercion Bill, and declaring that they had forfeited their confidence. How do the papers get on while these non-political gentlemen talk politics?

In our account of the late storm which passed over Hongkong, we stated that one of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's lighters had come to grief, with a loss of between three and four hundred bales of masting. We are informed that the lighter in question belonged to the Steamboat Company, and not to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, as all the lighters belonging to that firm were safely moored at Yau-mai-ti. We have been asked to make the above correction, and have much pleasure in doing so.

THERE is, says a London contemporary, a ridiculous rumor about to the effect that the Marquis of Bute is dissatisfied with Roman Catholicism, and would gladly return to the Anglican Church, but for the scandal he thinks his "trying back," in a religious sense, would occasion. There is, I need scarcely say, no ground for such a rumor; and however few or many Lord Bute's recent attendances at Mass may have been, it is quite certain that he is as devoted to the Church of his youthful choice as ever.

Mr. Herbert Liddell Cortis (the amateur champion), of the Wanderers' Bicycle Club, rode the fastest mile on a bicycle ever recorded at the race meeting of the West Kent Bicycle Club, held at the Crystal Palace on June 3. In one of the preliminary heats of an open mile handicap, promoted by the above club, Mr. Cortis, starting from scratch, rode the full distance of one mile in 2 min. 43.15 sec. This is, indeed, a remarkable riding performance, and utterly eclipses the previous best record made by the professional rider, F. Cooper, in a match with the Hon. Keith Falconer, at Cambridge, in May 1880. Cooper then rode a mile in 2 min. 46.25 sec. Mr. Cortis, however, beat that time record by just 3.15 sec.

THE War Office authorities have determined to make another change in the uniform of the Line. This time the alteration is to be in the right direction. The want of a rough campaigning jacket, trousers, boots, and gaiters has long been felt in the Service. These will now be supplied by the new order. The jacket is to be of what is called the "Norfolk" pattern, the breeches to be wide and loose, the leggings of stout leather, and the boots extra strong. The color of the new uniform is not yet decided on.

Figaro hears that an Englishman, the heir-presumptive to an ancient earldom, has been rejected as a suitor for the hand of a wealthy American heiress. The lady in question, who is still "in her teens," frankly admits that the gentleman has captivated her heart, but "business is business," and she cannot marry him, she says, because his brother (the present peer) is only sixty-eight, and though a widower, might marry again and have a son! The only concession she feels herself justified in making is that in five years' time, if all goes well, she may possibly be induced to whisper "Yes."

ACCORDING to a contemporary the question of the scarcity of gentlemen willing to accept Volunteer commissions under the present conditions of service, is forcing itself upon the military authorities at headquarters. There is little doubt that the expense of providing outfit, subscriptions, and so forth, attendant upon accepting a commission, tends, in a great measure, to prevent young men from joining the Service. Either many of these superfluous drains upon the pocket must be discharged by the Government, or some substantial advantages should be accorded to the force to make it worth the while of anyone to accept a commission. Could not the Volunteer Service be made a means of passing into the Regular Army, on the same principle as that existing in the Militia?

THE Cup, which was subscribed for by the Stewards and Members of the Hongkong Race Fund to be presented to the Officers of the Inniskillings as a souvenir of their stay in this colony, has just been finished by Mr. Sun Shing, the well-known Chinese jeweller. The cup is of solid silver, and with its black ebony stand measures over two feet in height. The design is purely Chinese. The following is a translation of the Chinese characters on the cup:—*Chu Kow Wai Shing* "Your fame for valour has been illustrious for generations." Read "Shing Wai Kow 'Chu' beginning from right to left. *Fong Chi Yung Yau* "You (not only) are brave but understand the proper method of using your valour." A silver plate on the stand bears the inscription:—Presented to the Officers of the 1st Battalion Royal Inniskillings Fusiliers by the Stewards and Members of the Hongkong Race Fund as a souvenir of the Inniskillings' stay in Hongkong." Mr. H. J. L. Tripp, the popular Clerk of the Course is sending the Cup to Singapore by to-morrow's mail, and we have no doubt that it will be highly prized by our friends of the Inniskillings.

SUPREME COURT.—CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE "TELEGRAPH" LIBEL CASE.

The proceedings yesterday commenced, with the examination of Mr. William Porter Moore by Mr. Fraser-Smith. He deposed he was a barber and hair dresser living at the Hongkong Hotel. He knew Mr. D. E. Bandmann, who was a customer of his at one time. He remembered the performance of "Narcisse" at the City Hall. A day or two after he had some conversation with Mr. Bandmann in his shop. Mr. Bandmann said he had turned the reporter of the *Telegraph* off the stage, that he kicked him off. He could not recollect whether Mr. Bandmann said anything about Mr. Fraser-Smith. He could not say if Mr. Bandmann gave particulars. He was quite positive Mr. Bandmann said he kicked the reporter of the *Telegraph* off the stage. He remembered seeing Mr. Fraser-Smith outside the theatre on the night "Romeo and Juliet" was played. He spoke to Mr. Fraser-Smith about Mr. Bandmann kicking the *Telegraph* reporter off the stage. He subscribed to and advertised in the *Telegraph*.

Mrs. Ellen Ogden deposed she was an actress, and lately a member of the Bandmann-Bendett combination. She was a little over 20 years old. She joined Mr. Bandmann's Company in Adelaide on the 25th November last. She entered into an agreement with Mr. Bandmann, and left Adelaide relying on that agreement. Mr. Bandmann made a great many verbal promises to her besides. Mr. Francis submitted that this had no connection with the case. Mr. Fraser-Smith submitted it was a public question, and had a bearing on the case, as Mr. Bandmann had taken the lady away from her home on false pretences. The Chief Justice ruled that the question as to the nature of the promises was not relevant. She left Adelaide, and joined Mr. Bandmann's Company against the wishes of her friends. From Adelaide they went to Calcutta. Miss Raymond, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Starke also joined the Company in Adelaide. She was sick about a fortnight between Adelaide and Calcutta. Miss Raymond told her some things. Mr. Francis objected to this. She opened the theatrical season in Calcutta. She remembered the first rehearsal she attended in Calcutta. She saw Mr. Bandmann lift his hand to beat Miss Raymond, swearing at her at the same time.

Defendant.—If the prosecutor in this case makes audible comments in the hearing of the witnesses, I shall ask your Lordship to turn him out of court.

His Lordship informed Mr. Bandmann that he must not make audible remarks within hearing of the witness.

Nothing happened on that occasion between her (witness) and Mr. Bandmann. At a subsequent rehearsal, Mr. Bandmann swore at her for not walking properly on the stage. The swearing was not agreeable to her. It was the first time she had ever been sworn at. She was frightened. She remembered a rehearsal of "Don Cesar De Bazar" at Calcutta. It was put down on the bill that she was to sing a song, and she was very ill.

Mr. Bandmann made her sing the song several times. He afterwards came up to her and said she was not to sing it, used very bad language to her, and she left the stage. She went home to the hotel. Mr. Bandmann came after her there and said if she did not go back to rehearsal he would drag her there. She was rather afraid, and went back. Mr. Bandmann swore at Miss Raymond at that rehearsal, and she left the stage crying. The stage manager's name was Mr. Nunn. Nothing happened on that occasion between Mr. Bandmann and Mr. Nunn. At the first rehearsal of "Narcisse" Mr. Bandmann raised his hand to strike Miss Raymond, when Mr. Nunn stepped in between and told Mr. Bandmann he ought to be ashamed of himself. Miss Raymond left the Company shortly after. Witness knew Miss Myford, who came to Calcutta but made her first appearance in Bombay. She had heard Mr. Bandmann abuse Miss Myford shamefully on the stage, both at rehearsals and performances. Miss Myford went with witness to Shanghai, and played there. They opened with "Narcisse" in Shanghai; on that occasion Mr. Bandmann swore at Miss Myford and used bad language to her. Mr. Fraser-Smith here said he would not ask her to repeat what Mr. Bandmann had said. She said she would not wish to do so. She heard Mr. Bandmann swear at Miss Myford at the performance of "Narcisse." Miss Myford went into witness's room crying. There was not one performance passed at which Mr. Bandmann did not abuse Miss Myford shamefully. Miss Myford left the Company in Shanghai because Mr. Bandmann abused her so. Mr. Bandmann had shaken her (witness) repeatedly. He took her by the arm and shook her, leaving the marks of his fingers on her arm.

Mr. Bandmann made some audible remark again, when Mr. Fraser-Smith called upon him not to do so, and when the witness said her evidence was on oath, the defendant said His Lordship would stop Mr. Bandmann's heretics.

He used violence to her in Calcutta, once in Bombay, and twice on board the steamship *Indus*. She was married in Shanghai. Since her marriage, Mr. Bandmann had not used any violence towards her. Her husband was stage manager of the Company. She knew Miss Beaudet, a member of the Company. She had heard Mr. Bandmann very often swear at Miss Beaudet. If she had known as much of Mr. Bandmann as she knew now, she would have never left Adelaide with him. (Her answer to Mr. Fraser-Smith's question was, "Indeed I would not.")

Cross-examined by Mr. Francis.—Mr. Bandmann had called Miss Beaudet a b-y fool and a b-ch repeatedly, at performances and at rehearsals. Miss Beaudet had heard what was said to her. In "Narcisse" Miss Beaudet took one of the principal parts. Miss Beaudet was not there when the scene occurred with Miss Raymond. Miss Raymond had not been on the stage before. Witness was a pupil of Mr. Bandmann. She had been a little on the stage before joining Mr. Bandmann. It was a special stipulation that Mr. Bandmann was to instruct her; he had given her no instruction except in one part. He often did the duty of stage manager at rehearsals in giving instruction, and had placed her in position on the stage, but only in the one part. The stage manager gave the necessary instruction in all other plays. In all matters connected with rehearsals, Mr. Bandmann was certainly not always his own stage manager. He had repeatedly taken her by the arm and shaken her, calling her a fool and shaking her. She was in Calcutta in December, January, February and March. She was not sure about April. The handwriting and signature in the letter shown her was hers. (Mr. Francis said he proposed to put in the letter, which he read. The letter expressed gratitude to Mr. Bandmann and Miss Beaudet for kindnesses. When she wrote that letter she had reason to feel sure toward Mr. Bandmann, but he had been very kind for a while and promised to give her a benefit.—Hence her writing the letter. Mr. Bandmann's doings towards her she supposed might have been to improve her as an actress, but he could have done it in a different way.

Re-examined by Mr. Fraser-Smith.—Mr. Bandmann gave her a benefit in Calcutta, and the letter was written a few days after the benefit. She could not swear to the amount, but she thought she received 52 rupees as the proceeds of the benefit. Mr. Bandmann's taking her by the arm, and shaking her, and leaving marks on her arm was not the way to teach her to be an actress. It never made her better.

Mr. Grant, recalled, said the order to advertise was a general one, not specifying any number of papers.

Robert Ethelbert Inman, examined by Mr. Fraser-Smith, deposed he was an actor and a member of the Bandmann combination. He joined Mr. Bandmann on 19th August 1881, in Dunedin, New Zealand, and has been with the Company ever since. He remembered being at Adelaide. Mr. Russell, Mr. Starke, Miss Ferguson and Miss Raymond joined the company there. He knew Miss Raymond. When they arrived at Calcutta, he had heard Mr. Bandmann two or three times on the stage swear at her. He knew Mrs. Ogden, Miss Ferguson that was. He remembered at a performance in Bombay. Mr. Bandmann insulted Miss Ferguson by calling her some very bad names. He heard him say distinctly to her that she was—here follows a long string of the most filthy epithets which it is possible to imagine could be used by any one, especially towards a woman. Miss Myford joined the company in Calcutta, and first appeared in Bombay. He had heard Mr. Bandmann abuse Miss Myford on the stage at Shanghai. He never saw Mr. Bandmann strike her or shake her but Miss Myford had shown him marks on her arms caused by Mr. Bandmann (Mr. Francis objected to the latter part). He had never seen Mr. Bandmann take any improper liberties with Miss Myford. He remembered the night the Company played "Narcisse" in Hongkong. He remembered on that occasion seeing a young Portuguese lad standing on the stage at the cross entrance, about two yards from the head of the stairs. Mr. Bandmann came up and asked the

lad who he was. Witness did not hear any reply. The boy appeared to be frightened. He then saw Mr. Bandmann take him by the shoulder, push him to the head of the stairs, and then push him down the stairs, attempting to kick him at the same time. He did not actually kick him. If he said he kicked him it would be a lie. Mr. Bandmann slightly overbalanced himself in the attempt to kick the boy, and remarked to him as he went down the stairs, "Take that to your master, and tell him from me that he is the greatest blackguard in Hongkong, and I would serve him the same if I could get hold of him." Mr. Bandmann then turned to witness, and laughingly remarked, "That is the way I would like to serve the Editor of the *Telegraph*." About a week after Mr. Bandmann and he were conversing. Mr. Bandmann remarked to witness that Fraser-Smith was the greatest blackguard that ever stepped in shoe-leather. He didn't know whether Mr. Bandmann had then taken proceedings against Mr. Fraser-Smith. Cross-examined by Mr. Francis.—He was still a member of the troupe. He had two letters in his possession, but he did not know whether they were a dismissal or not. He was attested for three months to Mr. Bandmann as a pupil. He was 19 years old. One member of the troupe had been sent down to Singapore in advance. Witness refused to go down when ordered by Mr. Bandmann. Mr. Bandmann wrote a letter to him saying his contract was broken. Witness wrote a letter to Mr. Bandmann (Mr. Francis read the letter, dated 22nd June). He communicated all the facts he had mentioned to Mr. Fraser-Smith yesterday for the first time. He had not received a subpoena in the case.

William Richard Schmidt, examined by Mr. Fraser-Smith, deposed he was an actor, and lately a member of the Bandmann Company. He was known on the stage as Fred Russell. He joined Mr. Bandmann in Adelaide on November 25th, and had been with him ever since. The paper shown him was his agreement with Mr. Bandmann.—Mr. Fraser-Smith put it in and asked that it might be read. The letter was read by the Registrar. Miss Ferguson, now Mrs. Ogden, Miss Raymond, and Mr. Starke also joined the company at Adelaide. Witness before joining Mr. Bandmann, and he was induced to leave that appointment by Mr. Bandmann's brilliant prospects. He had frequently heard Mr. Bandmann use coarse language to Miss Raymond. During the passage to Calcutta he had heard Mr. Bandmann say to her at rehearsal in his (Mr. Bandmann's) cabin "Why don't you open your g—d d—d h—y mouth." Miss Raymond went away crying. At the first three rehearsals in Calcutta, Mr. Bandmann cursed and swore at witness, and also at Mrs. Ogden, then Miss Ferguson, simply because she did not walk as he desired her to on the stage. He remembered the rehearsal of *Don Cesar De Bazar* at Calcutta. On that occasion Mr. Bandmann abused Miss Ferguson for not being able to render the song "Scenes that are brightest" as he wished. He followed her to the hotel. When he returned he cursed at Miss Raymond. After he did this Mr. Nunn and Mr. Bandmann had an argument about the affair. There seemed to have been a disturbance between the two. Shortly after Miss Raymond left the Company. She was taken to the hospital. Miss Myford joined them in Calcutta and made her first appearance in Bombay. Mr. Bandmann treated Miss Myford most unkindly, by abusing her in the most disgraceful manner. He called her an idiot and a fool, and also damned her. He remembered the performance of "East Lynne" at Shanghai. Miss Myford played "Barbara Hale." She did not please Mr. Bandmann, and he abused her on coming off the stage. She went away crying to her dressing room. A barber in the employ of that character were of daily and nightly occurrence both at rehearsals and performances. Miss Myford ran away at Shanghai. She sent her box on board the steamer containing rubbish, old paper and old boots. She left the company on account of Mr. Bandmann's cruel treatment. Mr. Bandmann had treated witness most unkindly and had used most abusive language to him. He challenged witness out to fight on one occasion, and witness (he was 7 stone 6 lbs. He had read about a challenge given him out to fight during a rehearsal of "Don Cesar De Bazar." He told Mr. Bandmann he was not a fighting man. Mr. Bandmann then ordered him off the stage. They opened with "Hamlet" in Hongkong. They were all sea-sick. They remained on board the steamer in harbour and messed on board two days. He remembered "Narcisse" at the City Hall. He saw a young man entering the scenes that night and entered into conversation with him. Mr. Bandmann came up and asked if he (witness) knew where the China figure was that was in his proper place on the stage. On his return, he met Mr. Bandmann coming up the steps. He was smiling and rubbing his hands. Witness remarked to him that he looked very pleased. Mr. Bandmann said he had just kicked the reporter of the *Telegraph* down stairs, and had told him to tell his master he would serve him the same way, at the same time using the word "blackguard." He remembered receiving a subpoena to appear at this trial, on the day previous to his fixed departure for Singapore. On getting the subpoena, he went to Mr. Bandmann, and told him he had received it. Mr. Bandmann asked him if he was ready to go on board ship. Witness told him he could not go, having received a subpoena. Mr. Bandmann said if witness was not ready to go at four o'clock he would consider the contract between them broken, and that if he (witness) he would kick him out, at the same time calling him a sneak and a contemptible worm. He supposed he called him so because he would not leave the Colony. Witness had since been compelled to take employment in the Colony, because Mr. Bandmann had refused to pay his board and lodging. He had seen Mr. Bandmann use violence towards Mrs. Ogden on certain occasions,—once on board the *Indus* in his cabin at rehearsal. He took her by the arms and shook her violently, because she was not able to give the proper rendering of her part according to Mr. Bandmann's idea. On a second occasion in Calcutta, during a rehearsal at the Theatre Royal, Mr. Bandmann assaulted Mrs. Ogden as on the previous occasion. On another occasion in Bombay in the Closet scene in Hamlet. As soon as the act drop had fallen, Mr. Bandmann took her by the arms and shook her violently, because she did not speak loud enough on the stage. Mr. Bandmann did not swear at or used violence towards Mrs. Ogden since she had been married. Cross-examined by Mr. Francis.—(Witness) was violent to Mr. Bandmann on one occasion, for which he apologized. He did not see the alleged kicking of the reporter, but heard of it from Mr. Bandmann, who seemed to enjoy it. He first received the order from Mr. Bandmann to go to Singapore when he went to Mr. Bandmann's room with the subpoena. He was now Manager of the

Spring Gardens Club. He had been previously negotiating about the position. He had not seen Mr. Bandmann use any violence to Miss Raymond, only abuse.

Richard D'Orsay Ogden, examined by Mr. Fraser-Smith, deposed he was an actor and lately a member of the Bandmann Company. He joined Mr. Bandmann's Company in Calcutta in last January. He knew Mr. Bandmann in Australia and had known him professionally 15 or 16 years. He remembered the 12th June when "Narcisse" was played. Mr. Bandmann spoke to him about an incident that took place on the stage that evening. Business took witness to Mr. Bandmann's dressing room, and witness asked him when the kicking took place. Mr. Bandmann said he had kicked the reporter of the *Hongkong Telegraph* off the stage. Witness suggested that if he had mentioned the matter to him he would have arranged it quietly. Mr. Bandmann got annoyed, and said he would not have lost the opportunity for £1,000. Witness told Mr. Bandmann he thought he would get himself into trouble. Mr. Bandmann said he did not care, that he would prosecute Mr. Fraser-Smith for libel and would have him in gaol before a few days were over. Witness suggested he had better be careful, getting into law was one thing and getting out of it another. He suggested to witness that he would be better for him to subject himself as regards Mr. Fraser-Smith to a breach of the peace. Mr. Bandmann said "No," he would have Mr. Fraser-Smith in gaol. He said he (witness) had gone down on his knees to Mr. Fraser-Smith. Mr. Bandmann said he had recalled the press privileges of the *Telegraph*, and withdrawn the advertisement, also that he had heard Mr. Fraser-Smith had been getting into the theatre without paying, and he would sum him up. Mr. Bandmann had called Mr. Fraser-Smith a scoundrel and said a cheat. He was on the habit of using such terms. Witness was when no one was there. Witness waited on Mr. Bandmann at the Hongkong Hotel when he received the subpoena, and told him he could not leave the colony till the trial was over. Mr. Bandmann flew into a violent rage, and got behind Miss Beaudet and said something about a conspiracy. Witness asked him to repeat the words. Mr. Bandmann said if he (witness) did not go by the P. & O. steamer he must take the consequences. Mr. Fraser-Smith said he wished to put in two letters from Mr. Bandmann to witness. Mr. Francis was about to object, when Mr. Fraser-Smith said he wished to show that Mr. Bandmann wanted to get the company out of the place although subpoenaed. The letters were read by the Registrar.—Witness had been an actor and manager since 1854. He was in New Orleans in 1872, and was manager of St. Charles' Theatre. Mr. Bandmann while he was there was playing an engagement at the Academy of Music with his wife, Miss Milly Palmer. Nothing occurred that he saw with Mr. Bandmann that created a great scandal. He had heard of the great Rousby case. Mr. Bandmann had told him an altercation had occurred between him and the lady about some book; that she refused to pay him for the play and she seized hold of the book violently from her and dragged it out of her hands, and in the scuffle she fell against the wings. All the actors he said, went against him at the trial, which cost him any amount of trouble and annoyance, and a large sum of money. Witness knew Miss Myford. Her mother placed her in his charge in Bombay where she first appeared. Mr. Bandmann ill-treated the lady, but Mr. Bandmann had told him that he (Bandmann) had used some of the most filthy language to her he (witness) had ever heard of from a man's mouth. Witness remonstrated with him, and told him it was bad taste and always told against him,—damning and swearing at women. Mr. Bandmann said you could never get anything out of a woman unless you frightened her. He had never seen Mr. Bandmann abuse women, but he had heard of it from other members of the company. Mr. Bandmann was in the habit of swearing at his employees on the stage; those he could swear at.—He discriminated. Witness heard of the skit "Tragic Power" in America. He saw it in Melbourne, Calcutta, Shanghai and here. Mr. Bandmann and witness had often discussed the article. He (Mr. Bandmann) was very witty. It was published in Calcutta by a Mr. Carson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Francis.—He (witness) had caused some trouble, but only to himself, by his violent conduct. He was not aware of the complaints to Mr. Bandmann about his (witness's) conduct. He had no row or disturbance with Mr. Arnold, but used strong language to him—called him a fool. He threatened to thrash Arnold, because he was insulting in his remarks. Witness was up at the Police Court for assaulting a member of the company who had insulted his wife. He was fined \$15. His wife was also fined for the assault. He first got into connection with Mr. Fraser-Smith after the appearance of who he thought a very unjust attack on the company. He communicated conversations with Mr. Bandmann to Fraser-Smith after he had got the subpoena. He had discussed Mr. Bandmann simply as an actor before receipt of the subpoena. He did not get the subpoena at his own request.

James Parker, examined by Mr. Fraser-Smith, deposed he was first clerk at the Magistracy. He remembered the 16th June when Mr. Bandmann appeared at the Police Court asking for a summons against him (Mr. Fraser-Smith) for libel. He left Mr. Fraser-Smith in the office to get the Court, and while on the way met Mr. Bandmann. Mr. Parker objected to answer the question as to what Mr. Bandmann said to him on ground that the communication was privileged, he being first clerk in the Magistracy. The Judge overruled the objection. Witness asked Mr. Bandmann to accompany him to the office to sign a bond binding him to appear at the Supreme Court. Mr. Bandmann said, am I to go into the office with that scurrilous scoundrel to sign the bond. He believed Mr. Bandmann referred to Mr. Fraser-Smith, who was then in the office.

James Hodge, examined by Mr. Fraser-Smith, deposed he was acting head-turnkey of Victoria Gaol. He was present at the Police Court when Mr. Bandmann applied for a summons. He saw Mr. Bandmann, and Mr. Parker together. Before that he had seen Mr. Fraser-Smith go to the clerk's room. He heard Mr. Bandmann say "Shall I have to go in where that blackguard scoundrel is."

Mr. George Murray Bain, editor and proprietor of the *China Mail*, got into the witness box having been subpoenaed by Mr. Fraser-Smith in reference to what Mr. Bandmann had written on the *Telegraph* bill for advertising his performances, but upon the representation of Mr. Francis, the Judge decided the evidence would not be relevant to the case, being a side issue.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said that was his case.—Mr. Francis then suggested an adjournment for to-morrow, he proposed calling some evidence in rebuttal, one witness, or perhaps two. The case was then adjourned till two o'clock.

Mr. Fraser-Smith, addressing the Jury, said he would later on take into consideration whether under all the circumstances of the case Mr. Bandmann was justified in bringing a criminal action against him. The gentlemen of the Jury had been very patient in listening to the evidence which had been laid before them, a great deal of which he thought unnecessary, and when they took into consideration everything they had heard they would, he believed, come to the conclusion that Mr. Bandmann had been ill advised indeed in instituting criminal proceedings. He would not detain them with any legal references, as he

had in the remarks he made yesterday dealt with what he considered the legal position of the matter. (Mr. Fraser-Smith then read extracts from the decisions of the Privy Council in *Hart v. Gumbach*, *Laughton v. The Bishop of Sodor and Man*, and several other well known cases, applying the principles laid down in these particular cases to the present one.) He would contend that these alleged libels were *prima facie* privileged communications, and were published for his own justification, and in his own defence. If His Lordship ruled that this publication was a privileged communication, he had no doubt that without the slightest hesitation the jury would come to the conclusion that they could only return a verdict of not guilty. If on the other hand, His Lordship ruled that the communication was not privileged, he should still contend that there could be no other verdict which, after hearing the evidence, they could possibly arrive at. The Jury were the sole judges in this case. Their decision must indeed be ruled by the letter of the law, but they must also allow themselves to be influenced by that incorruptible essence—the spirit of justice. They were to give a verdict which the plain justice of the case demanded; they were not to become saturated with the legal technicalities which the learned counsel would doubtless urge upon them with great ability and earnestness, but they were to take the justice of the case, they were to judge the case on its intrinsic merits, and judging it on its intrinsic merits they could arrive at no other verdict than one of not guilty. Not only justice in his own person, but the jury must also allow to a certain extent at stake in this case. They had it in evidence that long before Mr. Bandmann had received the alleged provocation, he was going about in the public places of the Colony and using expressions of the speaker and his newspaper of the most damaging character, language of the foulest description; and yet that man had the audacity to come before them, and ask them to find him guilty of having wickedly and maliciously published these alleged libels out of sheer wantonness, out of a desire to do that man all the injury he possibly could—to injure his character, his reputation, his prospects, morally and financially, and in every other way they liked to look at it. That was the charge which Mr. Bandmann brought against him, and he (Mr. Fraser-Smith) submitted that he had personally received sufficient provocation not only to have answered the prosecutor, as he did, publicly and straightforwardly through the columns of his journal, but, he thought, would have justified him in putting him in the place where he (Mr. Fraser-Smith) stood today. His Lordship might tell them that one libel was no more than another. That was, he believed, the law of England, but at the same time it was a more quibble of the law of England, which did not compel them to sacrifice the interests of justice and fair play for any quibble of the law; they were the sole judges of the case. He rested his reputation, his honour upon them, for if they convicted him it would be utterly impossible for him, if guilty of the malice he was charged with, ever to look his fellowmen in the face. If he were guilty of having published these paragraphs about Bandmann with the express intention of doing him injury, of publishing falsehoods knowing them to be false, then he should be rightly served if he were sent to serve with the notorious Lee Lum Kwei the remainder of his term of 99 years of penal servitude. If in the evidence which had been put before them they could not see that the prosecution was nothing more nor less than a sheer vindictive prosecution, then he should be very much surprised. It was in evidence that Mr. Bandmann had repeatedly said "I will put him in prison," thereby showing vindictiveness and a mean spirit very much to be deplored in a man who depended for his livelihood on the patronage of the public. As he had told them, when the article entitled "Tragic Power" was published, he had no more idea of hurting Mr. Bandmann's feelings than of flying. He simply wished to provide amusement for his clients, the public. He had no wish, no desire to vilify, to injure or to defame Mr. Bandmann in any single respect, and he was of the opinion that he intended that in the speaker's opinion that was no single libellous word or sentence in that article. The learned counsel had tried, and very unfairly, to draw certain inferences from the article "Tragic Power," and mix them up with a subsequent paragraph which was an alleged libel. He said unfairly, because they had to take that article as it stood in the information read. The libel in this was in calling Daniel Edward Bandmann, a "troupe-blower," nothing more or less. The intention in the article, the intention of doing him injury, to injure or to defame Mr. Bandmann in any single respect, and he was of the opinion that he intended that in the speaker's opinion that was no single libellous word or sentence in that article. 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heard nothing about it from that gentleman until he heard it from the witness box. Mr. Ogden's story agreed with his own personal knowledge of the case. Mr. Bandmann had positively denied that he ever assaulted Mrs. Rousby, but admitted that he had been up at the Police Court, where the case was committed to the Criminal Sessions, on good evidence he presumed, for London. Stipendiary Magistrates did not send cases to the Sessions without good grounds; however, the case was committed to the Criminal Session. Mr. Bandmann had sworn that he was acquitted, and he had a perfect right to all privileges which that acquittal gave him, and they were bound to believe that Mr. Bandmann was found not guilty by a jury of his own countrymen. At the same time he would ask them to use their own judgment and good sense in dealing with the statement which was common property, as common as a national poem in all the parts of the world in which he had been. What the jury had to consider was whether he made this statement honestly and believing it to be true. As they were aware he had no opportunity of bringing evidence to refute any of the statements which Mr. Bandmann had made on oath; at the same time he was perfectly well aware that he was responsible for all this. When he wrote these paragraphs he made himself responsible for what was written, so it was no excuse for him at all if he was not in a position to bring evidence to support what he had written about Mr. Bandmann. He would, however, ask them to believe that everything he had written in that article had been substantially proved. He would ask them to believe that Mr. Bandmann had snatched a book out of Mrs. Rousby's hand, that Mrs. Rousby actually had fallen, and that she had some grounds, although not perhaps enough to secure a conviction, for bringing a charge of assault against Mr. Bandmann. They had heard Mr. Ogden, and if they did not believe what he said about the affair, he could only say that Mr. Ogden must have been very barefaced to go into the box and say all that he did. With regard to Mr. Bandmann's general conduct, Mr. Ogden had heard what Mrs. Rousby had said in the witness box; she had come there of her own free will; she had been cross-examined, but her evidence had not been shaken in the slightest degree. Her evidence was moreover corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Russell and Mr. Inman. He would ask them, why should these people come here and give evidence on behalf of a stranger to them, and swear to certain things which Mr. Bandmann went into the box and said were all lies? Let them ask their own consciences. He would ask them, legal technicians, he was appealing to their sense of honour and justice; he was dealing with a case in which a man was placed on a serious criminal charge. Justice was all he asked, and he had no doubt that justice he would get. It was a well-known maxim in law that in all criminal cases the proof ought to be as clear as day. If they had any bias with regard to the evidence that bias must not be allowed to influence them. Unless they were positively certain that all they had heard from the defence was false and unfounded, he would ask them to return a verdict in favour of himself, and he thought they could fairly and honestly do that. He asked them to think as practical men, of the prosecution he had received from Mr. Bandmann before this article was published. Not only on the stage, before his own actors, had Mr. Bandmann publicly reviled the editor of a newspaper, a leader in some sense of public opinion, a representative of a certain portion of public interests, but he had actually gone out of his way to revile him and abuse his paper, by going to his (Mr. Fraser-Smith's) clients, who were advised and subscribed to his paper, asserting that the Editor of the *Telegraph* was a blackguard, and a scoundrel, and making statements to the effect that no one in the Colony should take in the paper. If that was not sufficient justification for libelling, if he had libelled him, he was very much mistaken as to the meaning of the English law of libel. Had Mr. Bandmann taken civil action against him he would have had an opportunity of going into the box and stating what he knew about the case of Mrs. Rousby. He would not have felt any bitterness towards Mr. Bandmann. If he had injured his reputation, no one could blame Mr. Bandmann for trying to recover damages. If (Mr. Fraser-Smith) had been convicted he should have felt that he was properly convicted, but Mr. Bandmann did not take the ordinary course, but took criminal proceedings most vindictively. Not only had the prosecutor obtained the assistance of an eminent firm of solicitors, not only did he retain an eminent barrister to conduct his case, but three days before the trial came on he retained the leader of the Hongkong bar to conduct his case. By a certain clause in Lord Campbell's Act, it was enacted that in a private criminal prosecution for libel where justification was pleaded, the prosecutor, if successful, was entitled to costs. From that they could see Mr. Bandmann's object in obtaining the leader of the Hongkong bar to conduct his case, of having another eminent barrister to sit by and take down notes, of having another legal luminary to sit by also and take down notes, and the eminent lawyer joined himself to the case, three legal lights in clinching the case home. Considering that the defendant was unrepresented by Counsel, Mr. Bandmann might have shown greater consideration, and reasonably been content with only one barrister. That was one more evidence of the vindictiveness of the prosecution. He would simply ask them to use their good sense in weighing the evidence. The liberty of the press was to a certain extent at stake in this trial; it would be utterly impossible for any one to show the slightest amount of independence in public criticism, if their finding laid it down that "Tragic Power" was libellous. That so-called palladium of English liberty, the Press, which, as had been said, had wielded more power in England than the Lords, the Parliament, or the people, the true principles of liberty so far as the press was concerned, were to a great extent imperilled by this criminal prosecution. He should ask them to find that this was a justifiable occasion, that what he wrote was written honestly, and was what he considered to be a fair and impartial performance of a duty he owed to the public and himself. He thanked them for the patience with which they had listened to a rather mixed harangue. He had no pretensions to the eloquence and vast experience of the learned counsel. He hoped and believed they would find that he stood there a man with honour unsullied by any one thing or other he had said or written about the prosecutor in this case.

Mr. Francis then resumed his seat amidst loud applause from all parts of the Court, which was instantly suppressed.

Mr. Francis then addressed the jury for the prosecution at great length, reviewing the law and facts of the case, and laying it down that if the jury thought these libels had been maliciously published they were bound to bring in a verdict of guilty. In finding such a verdict he thought they would be conferring a favor upon the public. It being close on 5 o'clock when the learned counsel finished his address, His Lordship said that as a great many papers had been put in which required reference, he was afraid he would not be able to finish his summing up to-night, so that, if agreeable to the gentlemen of the jury, he would adjourn the case until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

The Chief Justice summed up to-day in the case. His Lordship, addressing the jury, began by saying that he was glad they were at last coming to the conclusion of a case which had oc-

cupied them two days. Before making any remarks, he would ask them to dismiss from their minds anything they might have heard outside. They were there to return a true verdict, and in dealing with the case they must forget they ever knew either the prosecutor or Mr. Fraser-Smith. There were great principles to which they would call their attention, and he expected they would give their verdict according to those principles. He would now call their attention to the matters charged. The first question at issue was whether the articles were libellous. If it was their opinion they were not libellous, the case fell to the ground at once. The question rested entirely with them. In old days, before the introduction of Mr. Fox's libel Act, all the jury had to consider was whether publication was proved. It was for the Judge to say whether it was a libel or not. That was done away with, and it was well that it was. Mr. Fox's libel Act was intended to secure the greater liberties of the people, and left it to the jury to consider whether a publication was libellous or not. Great responsibility therefore rested upon them, and he was sure they would exercise it properly. In criminal actions it was for the jury to say whether the matter was libellous or not, and truth was no justification. It could not be said that the greater the truth the greater the libel. Under the Act therefore, where persons were charged with libel they had liberty to plead and give evidence of the truth of the statements, if such statements were made for the public benefit. It was also open to them to state that it was not a libel on the ground of being a privileged communication. The matter was simply whether it was a libel or not, it would be sufficient for him (the Judge) to lay down the law of libel and ask them whether it was libellous or not. Mr. Fraser-Smith alleged privileged communication, one way, that it was for the benefit of the public to publish the matter; another, that he was privileged, resting his case on a Privy Council decision. He said he had been attacked and was justified in defending himself. Mr. Francis, on the other hand, contended that the defendant could not avail himself of privilege, being negligent and malicious. With regard to the first question, whether they were privileged communications, the law of libel was laid down very clearly in text books. It was laid down by Archbold that a libel was a malicious, defamatory statement calculated to provoke to wrath or to expose a person to ridicule and contempt, &c. If the matter rested there, all it would be necessary for him to do would be to read the articles and ask them if they were such as to provoke Mr. Bandmann to wrath or expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule. The first article was a libel, and the second was a libel. Before he went further he would remark that according to 6 and 7 Victoria, a specific punishment was provided if the libel was proved. Before that, Common law enabled the Court to fine and imprison or both. 6 and 7 Victoria classified libels. The first class was the case of persons publishing a defamatory libel knowing it to be false. In that case the defendant was liable to more severe punishment. The second class was simply publishing a defamatory libel. In the first class, if the jury was satisfied that the defendant did not know the matter was false at the time of publication, they might bring him in guilty of maliciously publishing a defamatory libel. Mr. Fraser-Smith was charged merely with maliciously publishing a defamatory libel. The two articles were to be considered in a different way, as two different considerations applied to them. With regard to "Tragic Power," it was for them to consider whether it was a fair comment on Mr. Bandmann's biography in "Men of the Time." If a fair and impartial criticism, a writer on the public press would be entitled to comment on the biography, and the comment could not be considered libellous. The article to some extent was a parody on the biography. His Lordship read the article from "Men of the Time," and observed that (the jury) had heard what had been said by Mr. Fraser-Smith, that it had been written by Mr. Bandmann, and was really an advertisement. His Lordship proceeded to comment at length on both articles, laying down the law in the case and giving his own opinion of the different statements in the articles as he went along. His Lordship also laid largely from law books and from cases bearing on the points at issue, but our early hour of going to press will not permit us to give the summing up at length, but we may say that, upon the whole, it was unfavorable to the defendant. His Lordship wound up by saying he was afraid he had detained them (the jury) in trying to explain the issues involved in the case. They had to consider, whether the articles were libellous or not. Privilege there was none. A man had no right to libel another because he thought himself justified. Then were the articles written for the public benefit and for that object alone. Mr. Fraser-Smith was entitled to their verdict unless they found he published the articles maliciously or through ill-will in order to injure Mr. Bandmann as much as he could. If they did, the verdict must go against him. In conclusion his Lordship told the jury it was for them to say whether the article of the 14th June was a fair comment on Mr. Bandmann's public life and whether Mr. Fraser-Smith was actuated by malice. The jury retired to consider their verdict at seven minutes past two o'clock and returned into Court at 2.38. As they took their seats in the box, the Chief Justice said he had received a communication from them, and he would be glad to take into his careful consideration any recommendation they might have to make. Being asked if they had agreed on their verdict, the foreman said Yes, and that they found the defendant guilty on the first count by a majority of six to one, and unanimously on the second count. The Chief Justice observed to the jury that he understood they had some recommendation to make. The foreman said that when sending the communication to His Lordship they had not decided on the particular recommendation, as they wanted to know whether His Lordship would receive a recommendation. He said he had told them he would be happy to consider any recommendation they might make, and that they had better retire and consider it. The jury again retired and after a short time returned into Court and handed in a written recommendation to the effect that they recommended the defendant to the merciful consideration of the Court as they considered he had received provocation and published the articles believing them in substance to be true. The Chief Justice said it was not his intention to pass sentence to-day. From his experience, it was the practice in such cases to allow an interval, to permit the prosecutor to file affidavits in aggravation, and the defendant affidavits in mitigation of punishment. He would postpone sentence for a week. Addressing Mr. Fraser-Smith, His Lordship said he was at liberty to put in any affidavits he pleased in mitigation, and that he need not tell him they would receive his favorable consideration. The defendant was bound over in his personal recognizance of \$500 as originally fixed.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on "Ceramics," published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

A Gentleman having occasion to call on an author, found him at home at his duty. He remarked the great heat of the apartment, and said, "It is as hot as an oven." So it ought to be, replied the author, "for it is here I make my bread."

Today's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Steamship
"DIAMANTE."
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1882. [51]

Intimations.

CHIE N A M.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
WATCH MAKER
AND
ENG R A V E R.
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
ON MODERATE TERMS;
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

L I N G S H I N G.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIGID BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.
Apply to
H I N G L E E,
37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.
PUBLISHED
EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK,
AT THE OFFICES No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.
The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.
A SPECIAL ADVERTISING SHEET
Published Daily at 12.30 a.m., and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

S U N S H I N G.
DEALER IN SILKS.
CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crapes, Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curses, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

A H O Y.
H O Y L E E.
MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.
HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Cords a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

NOTICE.
ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS, &c., &c.
Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,
WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

S Z H I N G.
TAILOR.
DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS,
FOR SALE.
No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO ADVERTISERS.
SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" A SPECIAL ADVERTISING SHEET. FREE OF CHARGE.
As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES, is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.
COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN
OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,
CORK JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

DE SOUZA & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND
BOOKBINDERS.
D'AGUIAR STREET.
EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH
ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH
ON
VERY MODERATE TERMS.
SELECTED MATERIALS FOR
MARKET REPORTS
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed
at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all
other appliances for Book-binding in
first rate working order.
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING
AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c.,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN
THE TRADE.
EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE
COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.
Books, Machine-ruled, of every description
made to order.
A varied stock of specially selected Stationery
always on hand.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

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GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION
DEALERS.
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Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of
every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand.
[28]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
CLOCK-MAKERS.
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND
DIAMANTISTS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audenard's Watches; awarded the
highest Prize at every Exhibition; and
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CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE
GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL.
W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-
men of Hongkong and Visitors that he has
reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 10 cents.
Having now in his employ three competent As-
sistants who are always in attendance, he guar-
antees to execute this class of work, in all its
branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-
ceeded in any part of the World.
Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.
MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED
RATES.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.
Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-
tion ever produced for promoting the growth
of the hair. The basis of this compound is
made of soap not; the natives of the Philip-
pine Islands never use anything else for
washing their hair; they are never found bald,
and it is quite common to see the females with
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will
NEVER BE BALD.
The proprietor offers the Wash to the public
entirely confident that by its restorative
properties it will without fail arrest decaying
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling
properties it allays the itching and fever of the
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing
their hair.
Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to
put this wash up in bottles without allow-
ing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any
length of time in any climate.

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Account Books ruled to any pattern.
Music bound in Elegant Style with Best
Materials.
"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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PROPRIETORS.
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL
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Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S
Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing
Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S
Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.
Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing
Plant at specially reduced rates.
All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper,
and everything connected with Printing Business
supplied on most reasonable terms.
SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
FAR EAST.
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

Intimations.

TO LET.
OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR
OF
"MARINE HOUSE."
These Apartments have a Commodious Room
and Servants Quarters on the Ground Floor.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [348]

TO LET,
POSSESSION ON 15TH JULY NEXT.
THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
WITH
LARGE COMPOUND
AND
A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,
No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

TO LET.
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [74]

STORAGE.
THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods
on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. En-
trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.
TERMS MODERATE.
Apply to
ROSE & Co.,
31 and 33, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
THE well-known VERMOUTH DI
TORRINO FRUITILL CORA.
\$6.50 PER DOZEN LIME BOTTLES.
VINO MOSCATO DASTI.
AT \$6.00 PER DOZEN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.
A reduction of 5 per cent. on quantities of
5 cases and upwards.
D. MUSSO & Co.,
West Point.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [492]

FOR SALE.
G. H. MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE.
"EX." STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."
A CONSIGNMENT OF
HOCKINGS
PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS,
The Best and Cheapest ever made.
Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand
Gallons per day.
PATENT TUBE READERS.
PATENT LUBRICATORS.
BELMAN'S CELEBRATED
PATENT METALLIC PACKING.
The most economical Patent Packing known.
For full Particulars, apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
Commission Merchant,
6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1882.
D. K. GRIFFITH.
MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON
AERATED WATERS.
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall)
Having lately purchased the entire Machinery
of the late Mr. E. CHASTLEY'S
SODA WATER FACTORY
I am now prepared to execute the largest orders
for every description of Aerated Waters with
promptness and despatch.
SUPERIOR QUALITY
I S G U A R A N T E E D.
Consumers should try these carefully
Manufactured
SPARKLING WATERS.
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be ad-
dressed to The Factory,
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Odin*, to-day,
the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Saltee* to-
day, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Lido*, to-mor-
row, the 21st instant, at 9.30 A.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Hongkong*, to-morrow,
the 21st instant, at 11 A.M.
For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Mikata Maru*, to-
morrow, the 21st instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Manila.—Per *Diamond*, to-morrow, the
21st instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Bangalore*,
on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 11.30
A.M.
For Amoy and Tamsui.—Per *Fokien*, on Sat-
urday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Straits Settlements.—Per *Paciola*, on Sat-
urday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Straits and Hongkong.—Per *Siamra*, on
Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 A.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Far East* for 1882, which super-
scales all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
The Mails per British Contract Packet "KHE-
DIVE" will be closed TO-DAY, the 20th
instant, and through the United Kingdom and
Europe via *Brindisi*, to the Straits Settlements,
Batavia, Bunnah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauri-
tius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australasian Colonies.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet "COPTIC,"
will be despatched on SATURDAY the 29th inst.,
with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United
States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be
closed as follows:—
At 11.15 A.M. Registry closes.
At 11.30 A.M. Post-office closes, but Correspond-
ence may be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time
of departure.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAIL.
His Excellency the Administrator has been
pleased to approve of the following Hours for
closing the English Mails till further notice, on
the days mentioned below:—
Thursday, July 20th.
Do. August 3rd.
Do. " 17th.
Do. " 31st.
3.00 P.M.—Money Order Office closes.
4.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters closes. Posting
of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
5.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
5.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of
10 cents until
5.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
6.00 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board
the packet with late fee of 10 cents, and news-
papers without late fee, until 9.30 P.M., when
the Supplementary Mail will be closed; Cir-
culars will be returned to the Post Office.
After 9.30 P.M. Letters may be placed in the Loose
Box for treatment at Singapore.

THE FRENCH MAIL.—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE.
5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes. Post Office
closes, except the night box, which is always
open out of office hours.
DAY OF DEPARTURE.
7 A.M.—Post Office opens.
10 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting
of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M.—Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee
of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board
the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until
time of departure.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.
1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy. Non-
commissioned Officers. Bandmasters, Army
Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class)
Writers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce
letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the
rate of four cents (two-pence) each, which may
be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong
Stamps. By private steamer the postage is two
cents (one penny).
2.—The same privileges apply to letters ad-
dressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned
Officers, named above.
3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for Lon-
don about every ten days.
4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce.
No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent,
even with the ends open.
5.—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and
description must be stated in full on the letter,
the cover of which must be signed by the Com-
manding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c.,
and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c.,
must be stated in full.
5.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges
with regard to books or papers, nor can these be
prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

LETTER BOXES.
Many boxes of letters are received at the Post
Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened
with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a
seal.
The attention of boxholders is called to the
necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with
some recognizable seal, and of affixing a chil-
dren's receipt with them. The omission of the
latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether
the contents of the box ever reached the Post
Office; the omission of the former, as to whether
part of them might not have been abstracted for
the sake of the Postage Stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.
Letters, per 4 oz. 10 Cents.
Post Cards, each 3 Cents.
Books, Patterns, and Commercial 2 Cents.
Papers, per 2 oz. 2 Cents.
Newspapers & Prices Current, each 2 Cents.
Registration 10 Cents.
Do. with return receipt 15 Cents.
Commercial papers signify such papers as,
though written by hand, do not bear the charac-
ter of an actual or personal correspondence, such
as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge
is the same as for Books, but all packets of
under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 Cents.

TEA MUSTERS.
Persons who send Musters of Tea through the
Post in Tins are requested to have them made
flat or square instead of round, as it is impos-
sible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is
believed that the tea will travel more safely in
flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to
be bulged in. 4 by 5 by 1 1/2 inches is suggested
as a good size. The tins should not have sharp
corners.

No responsibility can be accepted in this De-
partment for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries,
or to notices addressed to subordinate officers.
The shroffs told off to sell Stamps should espe-
cially not be regarded as able to give correct
information. The Postal Guide alone is the
Standard on all points on which such information
may be required.

* But not Warrant Officers, via.—Conductor, Gunner, Bomber,
wain, or Carpenter.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
THE well-known VERMOUTH DI
TORRINO FRUITILL CORA.
\$6.50 PER DOZEN LIME BOTTLES.
VINO MOSCATO DASTI.
AT \$6.00 PER DOZEN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.
A reduction of 5 per cent. on quantities of
5 cases and upwards.
D. MUSSO & Co.,
West Point.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [492]

FOR SALE.
G. H. MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE.
"EX." STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."
A CONSIGNMENT OF
HOCKINGS
PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS,
The Best and Cheapest ever made.
Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand
Gallons per day.
PATENT TUBE READERS.
PATENT LUBRICATORS.
BELMAN'S CELEBRATED
PATENT METALLIC PACKING.
The most economical Patent Packing known.
For full Particulars, apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
Commission Merchant,
6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1882.
D. K. GRIFFITH.
MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON
AERATED WATERS.
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall)
Having lately purchased the entire Machinery
of the late Mr. E. CHASTLEY'S
SODA WATER FACTORY
I am now prepared to execute the largest orders
for every description of Aerated Waters with
promptness and despatch.
SUPERIOR QUALITY
I S G U A R A N T E E D.
Consumers should try these carefully
Manufactured
SPARKLING WATERS.
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be ad-
dressed to The Factory,
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 152.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER
ARTISTS' SUNDRIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS
FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM
\$5 PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME
GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES

IN TIN FOIL BUNDLES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. DISKOWSKI, Esq., W. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually
distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000
PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

A FONG.
PHOTOGRAPHER,
HAS
A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY
FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS
FROM.....\$5.00.

Cards de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices
executed under the supervision and
management of
D. K. GRIFFITH,
Studio 8, Queen's-road. [13]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed
by the Mortgagee to Sell by Public
Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 21st day of July, 1882, at Two P.M., at the
Premises.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on
the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet;
on the East, 43 feet; and on the West 43
feet; and Registered in the LAND OFFICE
as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, together
with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois
Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the
unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold
subject to the existing tenancies and lettings
thereof, and the payment of a proportionate
part of the Crown Rent reserved in the
Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT
No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

or to
BRIERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1882. [469]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold on
the Premises respectively by Public Auction,
on

SATURDAY,
the 22nd of July, at THREE P.M.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
Registered in the LAND OFFICE as IN-
LAND LOT No. 281, measuring on the
North side 115 feet, on the East, South and
West sides 185 feet, contains in the whole
5,350 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$50.
Upon the above described Piece of Ground are
erected SEVEN HOUSES Nos. 107 to 113,
in Hollywood Road.

The above described Property will be Sold in
seven separate lots each lot comprising one
House.

Also,
The 2 HOUSES Nos. 20 and 21 in Lan-Kwai-
Fong and Registered in the LAND OFFICE
as Sections D and E of INLAND LOT
No. 51, the above Houses will be Sold in
Two Lots.

For Plans, Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors.

or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1882. [507]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the
Mortgagees, Mr. J. M. GUEDES will
Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 24th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,
THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE PROPERTY
Namely:—

LOT 1.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of
GROUND Registered in the Land Office as
INLAND LOT No. 101C. Together with the
HOUSE No. 275, Queen's Road Central,
and No. 122, Jervois Street, thereon.

LOT 2.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of
GROUND Registered in the Land Office as
INLAND LOT No. 516. Together with the
SEVEN HOUSES, Nos. 142, 144, 146, 148,
150, 152 and 154, in Queen's Road West,
thereon.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,

or to
BRIERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [503]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold by the
Undersigned by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 25th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the
Premises.

(IN SIX SEPARATE LOTS.)
1ST LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road Central,
No. 147D. Registered as the RE-
MAINING PORTION OF SECTION C of
MARINE LOT No. 63.

2ND LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Bonham Strand
No. 117. Registered as SECTION A of
MARINE LOT No. 161.

3RD LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road West,
No. 30. Registered as SUBSECTION No. 1
of SECTION A of INLAND LOT 366.

4TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in West Street, Tai-
pingshan, No. 41. Registered as INLAND
LOT 223. (Section.)

5TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in New West Street,
Taipingshan, No. 53. Lot 224. (Section.)

6TH LOT.—Three HOUSES in Square Street,
Taipingshan, Nos. 58, 60, and 62. Registered
as INLAND LOT No. 278.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1882. [508]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MARINE LOT No. 65, containing Four
Substantially Built HOUSES and Four
Large GRANITE GODOWNS in the Praya
East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's
Road East. The above Property will be Sold
in one lot or in 4 separate Lots of one HOUSE
and 1 GODOWN in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES
in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to
LEONG LUEN PO,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [510]

WING TY LOON G.

HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200lbs. in Barrel.
Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup
Cracked Wheat, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish,
Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sau-
sages, Salmon Bellies, Mackerell, Sheep Tongues,
Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters,
Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of
Oilmen's stores at moderate prices.
No. 39, HING LOONG STREET.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

Intimations.

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRACADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING:—
Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,
Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk
Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.
Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer
Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord
for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian
Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.
Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette
Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,
Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPT. FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. J. LEWIS,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES' PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALEXON, BRODERIE, VENICE,
SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

KELLY & WALSH

THE

AUTOPHONE.

THE AUTOPHONE is a wonderful little instrument, which, while it weighs less than three
pounds, has the lungs of a full sized parlor organ, and executes its Music with
absolute precision and perfect effect.

It has twenty-two reeds, plays in three keys, and all the parts of most difficult Music.
It is the invention of H. B. HORTON, who was also the inventor of the first organettes, and this last
effort is the result of years of constant attention to the study of this kind of instrument, and in
simplicity, accuracy, volume of tone and compactness, is the acme of
mechanical and artistic success.

On it, a child can correctly play, without instruction, any of its Music, which at present consists of
over 300 selections from (Hymns, Oratorios, Operas, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Popular
Songs, &c.). It is best adapted to the kind of Music which suits an organ best,
in which chords predominate, but also has wonderful power in
executing very lively pieces.

It is entirely well adapted for country churches, Sunday schools, the family circle, and
also for dancing.

For use in serenading it is perfect, as it can be carried under the arm.
The Music is compact and far cheaper than that which is made for any organette.

THE AUTOPHONE
Is like every other good thing, the longer you have it, the better you like it, and as new music is
being published every week, it has an endless fund of amusement in it.

PRICE INCLUDING FIVE PIECES OF MUSIC—\$7.50.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [433]

NOTICE.

COLONEL IRE AUSTIN'S
NEW AMERICAN
RIFLE RANGE,
NOW OPEN
AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING
RIFLES!!!
POPULAR PRICES.
FOUR SHOTS FOR 25 CENTS.
Gallery open daily from 4 to 11 P.M.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1882. [145]

TOK KEE.
COAL MERCHANT,
18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM
COAL of the best quality, at moderate
rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches
for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for
special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

YEU QU A.
SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE
PAINTER.
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS.
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

DEALER IN
PONGEE Silk Dresses, Cape Shawls, Gauzes,
Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Mattings,
&c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles,
Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers
always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality
guaranteed.
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

Notices of Firms.

M. R. FREDERICK ROBERTS ROGERS
was admitted as a PARTNER in Our
Firm on the 19th of June last.

ROSE & Co.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [499]

Intimations.

WANTED.

AN UNFURNISHED BEDROOM

BATHROOM ATTACHED.

Apply
JOHN S. BREWER,
Office of This Paper.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1882. [506]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be
held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on FRIDAY,
the 28th instant, at FOUR O'CLOCK in the
AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving a
Report of the Directors, together with a State-
ment of Accounts and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [488]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 14th to
the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [489]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEET-
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE,
Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 31st
instant, at 3.30 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose
of presenting the Report of the Directors and State-
ment of accounts to 30th April last, and of de-
claring dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st instant
both days inclusive.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [491]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY
HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the Company will be held at the
Office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road,
on MONDAY, the 31st July instant, at THREE
O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose
of receiving a Report of the Directors together with
a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend,
and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1882. [496]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 18th to the
31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1882. [497]

MR. ABDOL SOBHAN ABBAS.

WILL OFFER FOR SALE.

COMMENCING ON
WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH JULY, 1882,
At No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD (2nd Floor) next to
AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

The following GOODS lately imported.
About 2 Dozen DAWSON'S make Gents'
BOOTS.

About 21 Dozen DAWSON'S make Ladies' and
Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

80 Dozen Gents' White Linen COLLARS
Paris make.

18 " Gents' White Linen SHIRTS.

16 " Pairs Ladies' French BOOTS.

15 " " Gents' French BOOTS.

12 " PARISIAN make BLACK SILK LACE
FISCHUES.

1 Case fine FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
1,500 Yards.

1 Case fine TORCHON LACES.

1 " PRINTED CALICO.

10 Pieces WELSH FLANNEL.

2 Cases Summer and Autumn COSTUMES.

1 Case FRILLINGS, Crewel Works, &c., &c.
As the whole of these GOODS must be cleared
off within a limited time, they will be offered to
the Public at LOW PRICES to ensure a Sale.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1882. [498]

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"COPTIC"
from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature
and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods.
Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer, will be
landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1882. [495]

Shipping.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE American Ship

heard nothing about it from that gentleman until he heard it from the witness box. Mr. Ogden's story agreed with his own personal knowledge of the case. Mr. Bandmann had positively denied that he had been at the Police Court, where the case was committed to the Criminal Sessions; on good evidence the presumed, for London Stipendiary Magistrates did not send cases to the Sessions without good grounds; however, the case was committed to the Criminal Sessions. Mr. Bandmann had sworn that he was acquitted, and he had a perfect right to all privileges which that acquittal gave him, and they were bound to believe that Mr. Bandmann was found not guilty by a jury of his own countrymen. At the same time he would ask them to use their own judgment and good sense in dealing with the statement that he put before them yesterday, a statement which was common property, as common as a national poem in all the parts of the world in which he had been. What the jury had to consider was whether he made this statement honestly, and believing it to be true. As they were aware he had no opportunity of bringing evidence to refute any of the statements which Mr. Bandmann had made on oath; at the same time he was perfectly well aware that he was responsible for all this. When he wrote these paragraphs he made himself responsible for what was written, so it was no excuse for him at all if he was not in a position to bring evidence to support what he had written about Mr. Bandmann. He would, however, ask them to believe that everything he had written in that article had been substantially proved. He would ask them to believe that Mr. Bandmann had been arrested by Mrs. Rousby's hand, that Mrs. Rousby had been taken to the witness box, and that she had some grounds, although not perhaps enough to secure a conviction, for bringing a charge of assault against Mr. Bandmann. They had heard Mr. Ogden, and if they did not believe what he said about the affair, he could only say that Mr. Ogden must have been very barefaced to go into the box and say all that he did. With regard to Mr. Bandmann's general statement of women they had heard what a lady had stated in the witness box; she had come there of her own free will; she had been cross-examined, but her evidence had not been shaken in the slightest degree. Her evidence was moreover corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Russell and Mr. Inman. He would ask them, why should these people come here and give evidence on behalf of a stranger to them, and swear to certain things which Mr. Bandmann went into the box and said were all lies? Let them ask their own good sense. He was not dealing with legal technicalities, he was appealing to their sense of honor and justice; he was dealing with a case in which a man was placed on a serious criminal charge. Justice was all he asked, and he had no doubt that justice he would get. It was a well-known maxim in law that in all criminal cases the proof ought to be as clear as day. If they had any bias with regard to the evidence that bias must lead to his side. Unless they were positively certain that all they had heard for the defence was false and unfounded, he would ask them to return a verdict in favour of himself, and he thought they could fairly and honestly do so. He asked them to think as practical men, of the provisions of the law, and he observed that the jury had heard what had been said by Mr. Fraser-Smith, that it had been written by Mr. Bandmann, and was really an advertisement. His Lordship proceeded to comment at length on both articles, laying down the law in the case and giving his own opinion of the different statements in the articles as he went along. His Lordship also read largely from law books and from cases bearing on the points at issue, but our early hour of going to press will not permit us to give the summing up at length, but we may say that, upon the whole, it was unfavorable to the defendant. His Lordship wound up by saying he was afraid he had detained them (the jury) in trying to explain the issues involved in the case. They had to consider, whether the articles were libellous or not. Privilege there was none. A man had no right to libel another because he thought himself insulted. Then were the articles written for the public benefit and for that object alone. Mr. Fraser-Smith was entitled to his verdict unless they found he published the articles maliciously. He thought it was a communication from them, and he would be glad to take into his consideration any recommendation they might have to make. Being asked if they had agreed on their verdict, the foreman said Yes, and that they found the defendant guilty on the first count by a majority of six to one, and unanimously guilty on the second count. The Chief Justice observed to the jury that he understood they had some recommendation to make. The foreman said that when sending the communication to the defendant they had not decided on the particular recommendation, as they wanted to know whether His Lordship would receive a recommendation. He said he had told them he would be happy to consider any recommendation they might make, and that they had better retire and consider it. The jury again retired and after a short time returned into Court and handed in a written recommendation to the effect that they recommended the defendant to the merciful consideration of the Court and that they considered he had received provocation and published the articles believing them in substance to be true. The Chief Justice said it was not his intention to pass sentence to-day. From his experience, it was the practice in such cases to allow an interval, to permit the prosecutor to file affidavits in aggravation, and the defendant affidavits in mitigation of punishment. He would postpone sentence for a week. Addressing Mr. Fraser-Smith, His Lordship said he was at liberty to put in any affidavits he pleased in mitigation, and that he need not tell him they would receive his favorable consideration. The defendant was bound over in his personal recognizance of \$500 as originally fixed.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES" by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London. [Advrt.]

A Gentleman having occasion to call on an author, found him at his desk. He remarked the great heat of the apartment, and said: "It is as hot as an oven." So it ought to be, replied the author, for it is here I make my bread.

cupied them two days. Before making any remarks, he would ask them to dismiss from their minds anything they might have heard outside. They were there to return a true verdict, and in dealing with the case they must forget they ever knew either the prosecutor or Mr. Fraser-Smith. There were great principles to which they would call their attention, and he expected they would give their verdict according to those principles. He would now call their attention to the matters charged. The first question at issue was whether the articles were libellous. If it was their opinion they were not libellous, the case fell to the ground at once. The question rested entirely with them. In old days, before the introduction of Mr. Fox's libel Act, all the jury had to consider was whether the publication was proved. It was for the judges to say whether it was libellous or not. That was done away with, and it was well that it was. Mr. Fox's libel Act was intended to secure the greater liberties of the people, and left to the jury to consider whether a publication was libellous or not. Great responsibility therefore rested on them, and he was sure they would exercise it properly. In criminal actions it was for the jury to say whether the matter was libellous or not, and truth was no justification. Indeed it was said that the greater the truth the greater the libel. Under the Act therefore where persons were charged with libel, they had liberty to plead and give evidence of the truth of the statements, if such statements were made for the public benefit. It was also open to them to state that it was not a libel on the ground of being a privileged communication. If the matter was simply whether it was a libel or not, it would be sufficient for him (the judge) to lay down the law of libel and ask them whether it was libellous or not. Mr. Fraser-Smith alleged privileged communication. He said that the matter was published for the public to publish the matter, and that he was a privileged resting his case on a Privy Council decision. He said he had been attacked and was justified in defending himself. Mr. Francis, on the other hand contended that the defendant could not avail himself of privilege, being actuated by malice. With regard to the first question, whether they were privileged communications, the law of libel was laid down very clearly in text books. It was laid down by Archbold that a libel was a malicious, defamatory statement calculated to prove to truth or to expose a person to ridicule and contempt, &c. If the matter rested there, all it would be necessary for him to do would be to read the articles and ask them if they were such as to provoke Mr. Bandmann to wrath or expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule. The first article was called "Tragic Power." Before he went further he would remark that according to 6 and 7 Victoria, a specific punishment was provided if the libel was proved. Before that, Common law enabled the Court to fine and imprison or both. 6 and 7 Victoria classified libels. The first class was the case of persons publishing a defamatory libel knowing it to be false. In that case the defendant was liable to more severe punishment. The second class was simply publishing a defamatory libel. In the first class, if the jury was satisfied that the defendant did not know the matter was false at the time of publication, they might bring him in guilty of maliciously publishing a defamatory libel. Mr. Fraser-Smith was charged merely with maliciously publishing a defamatory libel. The two articles were to be considered in a different way, as two different considerations applied to them. With regard to "Tragic Power," it was for them to consider whether it was a fair comment on Mr. Bandmann's biography in "Men of the Time." If a fair and impartial criticism, a writer on the public press would be entitled to comment on the biography, and the comment could not be considered libellous. The article to some extent was a parody on the biography. His Lordship read the article from "Men of the Time," and observed that the jury had heard what had been said by Mr. Fraser-Smith, that it had been written by Mr. Bandmann, and was really an advertisement. His Lordship proceeded to comment at length on both articles, laying down the law in the case and giving his own opinion of the different statements in the articles as he went along. His Lordship also read largely from law books and from cases bearing on the points at issue, but our early hour of going to press will not permit us to give the summing up at length, but we may say that, upon the whole, it was unfavorable to the defendant. His Lordship wound up by saying he was afraid he had detained them (the jury) in trying to explain the issues involved in the case. They had to consider, whether the articles were libellous or not. Privilege there was none. A man had no right to libel another because he thought himself insulted. Then were the articles written for the public benefit and for that object alone. Mr. Fraser-Smith was entitled to his verdict unless they found he published the articles maliciously. He thought it was a communication from them, and he would be glad to take into his consideration any recommendation they might have to make. Being asked if they had agreed on their verdict, the foreman said Yes, and that they found the defendant guilty on the first count by a majority of six to one, and unanimously guilty on the second count. The Chief Justice observed to the jury that he understood they had some recommendation to make. The foreman said that when sending the communication to the defendant they had not decided on the particular recommendation, as they wanted to know whether His Lordship would receive a recommendation. He said he had told them he would be happy to consider any recommendation they might make, and that they had better retire and consider it. The jury again retired and after a short time returned into Court and handed in a written recommendation to the effect that they recommended the defendant to the merciful consideration of the Court and that they considered he had received provocation and published the articles believing them in substance to be true. The Chief Justice said it was not his intention to pass sentence to-day. From his experience, it was the practice in such cases to allow an interval, to permit the prosecutor to file affidavits in aggravation, and the defendant affidavits in mitigation of punishment. He would postpone sentence for a week. Addressing Mr. Fraser-Smith, His Lordship said he was at liberty to put in any affidavits he pleased in mitigation, and that he need not tell him they would receive his favorable consideration. The defendant was bound over in his personal recognizance of \$500 as originally fixed.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
The Steamship
"DIAMANTE,"
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above port, TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at FIVE PM.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1882. [51]

Intimations.
CHIE N A M.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
WATCH MAKER
AND
ENGRAVER,
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
ON MODERATE TERMS;
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

LING SHING.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing, purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.
Apply to
HING LEE,
37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.
PUBLISHED
EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK,
AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.
The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.
A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET
Published Daily at 11.30 a.m., and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.
Hongkong, 1st April 1882.
SUN SHING.
DEALER IN SILKS.
CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crapes Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [238]

A. H. O. Y.
HOY LEE.
MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT & CAP MAKER.
HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Speciality, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

NOTICE.
ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOH PRINTING, including DIRECTORIES, REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, AND VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS AND REPORTS, &c., &c.
Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.
HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,
WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

SZ HING.
TAILOR.
DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS,
FOR SALE.
No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO ADVERTISERS.
SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET, FREE OF CHARGE.
At the scale of charges in the Hongkong Telegraph, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES, is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

Intimations.
WILLIAM DOLAN.
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.
COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN
OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,
CORK JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

DE SOUZA & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND
BOOKBINDERS.
D'AGUILAR STREET.
EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH
ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH
ON
VERY MODERATE TERMS.
SELECTED MATERIALS FOR
MARKET REPORTS
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed
at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all
other appliances for Book-binding in
first rate working order.
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING,
AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c.,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN
THE TRADE.
EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE
COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.
Books, Machine-ruled, of every description
made to order.
A varied stock of specially selected Stationery
always on hand.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS AND AN UNION
DEALERS.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of
every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand. [28]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND
OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the
highest Prize at every Exhibition; and
for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE
GLASSES, AND SPECTACLES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL.
W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-
men of Hongkong and Visitors, that he
has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.
Having now in his employ three competent As-
sistants who are always in attendance, he guaran-
tees to execute this class of work, in all its
branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-
ceeded in any part of the World.
Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.
MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED
RATES.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.
Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-
tion ever produced for promoting the growth
of the hair. The basis of the compound is
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-
pine Islands never use anything else for
washing their hair; they are never found bald,
and it is quite common to see the females with
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will
NEVER BE BALD.
The proprietor offers the Wash to the public
entirely confident that by its restorative pro-
perties it will without fail arrest decaying
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling
properties it allays the itching and fever of the
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing
their hair.
Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to
dampen, and he will guarantee it to keep any
length of time in any climate. [268]

NOTICE.
**BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW
RATES AT THE**
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Account books ruled to any pattern.
Music bound in Elegant Style with Best
Materials.
"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.
**THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY
COMPANY.**
31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C.,
LONDON.
SHANKS, REVELL, & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL
TYPE FOUNDRIES.
Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S
Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing
Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S
Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.
Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing
Plant at specially reduced rates.
All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper,
and everything connected with Printing Business
supplied on most reasonable terms.
SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
FAR EAST,
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [68]

To be Let.
TO LET.
OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR
OF
"MARINE HOUSE,"
WEST SIDE.
These Apartments have a Commodious Room
and Servants Quarters on the Ground Floor.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [348]

TO LET.
POSSESSION ON 15TH JULY NEXT.
THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
WITH
LARGE COMPOUND,
AND
A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,
No. 33, PORTINGER STREET.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

TO LET.
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [74]

STORAGE.
THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods
on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. En-
trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.
TERMS MODERATE.
Apply to
ROSE & Co.,
31 and 33 Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

For Sale.
FOR SALE.
THE well-known VERMOUTH DI-
TERRINO FRATILLI CORA.
\$6.50 PER DOZEN LIQUE BOTTLES.
VINO MONCANTO D'ASTI.
AT \$6.00 PER DOZEN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.
A reduction of 5 per cent. on quantities of
5 cases and upwards.
D. MUSSO & Co.,
West-Point.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [492]

FOR SALE.
G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$2 per Case.
PINTS.....\$3 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE.
"EX." STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."
**A CONSIGNMENT OF
HOCKINGS
PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS,**
The Best and Cheapest ever made.
Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand
Gallons per day.
PATENT TUBE HEADERS.
PATENT LUBRICATORS.
BELDAM'S CELEBRATED
PATENT METALLIC PACKING.
The most economical Patent Packing known.
For full Particulars, apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
Commission Merchant,
6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1882.
D. K. GRIFFITH.

**MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON
AERATED WATERS.**
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall)
Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery
of the late Mr. E. CHATFIELD'S
SODA WATER FACTORY
I am now prepared to execute the largest orders
for every description of Aerated Waters with
promptness and despatch.
SUPERIOR QUALITY
IS GUARANTEED.
Consumers should try these carefully
Manufactured
SPARKLING WATERS.
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be ad-
dressed to The Factory,
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [235]

**J. AND R. TENNENTS ALE AND
PORTER.**
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.
HAS FOR SALE
CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,
Vegueros, Regalinas, Londres, Nuevo Ha-
banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS
from the Parisian markets, Mochaum Pipes,
Jewellery of Choice Designs, Sun Hats, &c., &c.;
Commissions Executed.
JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B., QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.
NOW READY, PRICE 25c.
**A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONG-
KONG RACE MEETING**
OF 1882,
IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM
THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
As only a limited number will be printed, orders
should be sent without delay to the
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

Post Office.
A MAIL WILL CLOSE
For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Odin*, to-day,
the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Sallee* to-
day, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Lido*, to-mor-
row, the 21st instant, 9.30 A.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Hongkong*, to-morrow,
the 21st instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Nigata Maru*,
to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Manila.—Per *Dianan*, to-morrow, the
21st instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Banga-*
lor, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 11.30
A.M.
For Amoy and Tamsui.—Per *Fokien*, on Sa-
turday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Straits Settlements.—Per *Piccola*, on Sa-
turday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Sumatra*, on Sa-
turday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 A.M.
The Postal Guide published in 1879 being
now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is
printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong*
List for the Far East for 1882, which super-
sedes all previous editions.
MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
The Mails per British Contract Packet "KIE-
NIVE" will be closed TO-DAY, the 20th
instant, to and through the United Kingdom and
Europe via *Brindisi*, to the Straits Settlements,
Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauri-
tius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australasian Colonies.
MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet "COPTIC,"
will be despatched on SATURDAY the 29th inst.,
with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United
States of Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be
closed as follows:
At 11.15 A.M. Registry ceases.
At 11.30 A.M. Post-offices close, but Correspond-
ence may be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time
of departure.
HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.
His Excellency the Administrator has been
pleased to approve of the following Hours for
closing the English Mails till further notice, on
the days mentioned below:
Thursday, July 20th.
Do. August 3rd.
Do. " 17th.
Do. " 31st.
3.00 P.M.—Money Order Office closes.
4.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting
of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
5.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
5.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of
10 cents until
5.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
6.00 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board
the packet with late fee of 10 cents, and news-
papers without late fee, until 9.30 P.M., when
the Supplementary Mail will be closed; Circulars
will be returned to the Post Office.
After 9.30 P.M. Letters may be placed in the Loose
Box for treatment at Singapore.
THE FRENCH MAIL—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE.
5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office
closes, except the night box, which is always
open out of office hours.
DAY OF DEPARTURE.
7 A.M. Post Office opens.
10 A.M. Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of
all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M. Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee
of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M. Late Letters may be posted on board
the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until
time of departure.
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.
1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy. Non-
commissioned Officers, Bandmasters, Army
Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class)
Writers or Schoolmasters may send half-ounce
letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the
rate of four cents (two-pence) each, which may
be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong
Stamps. By private steamer the postage is two
cents (one penny).
2.—The same privileges apply to letters ad-
dressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned
Officers named above.
3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for Lon-
don about every ten days.
4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce.
No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent,
even with the ends open.
5.—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and
description must be stated in full on the letter,
the cover of which must be signed by the Com-
manding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c.,
in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and
description, with name of regiment, ship, &c.,
must be stated in full.
6.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges
with regard to books or papers, nor can these be
prepaid with Imperial Stamps.
LETTER BOXES.
Many boxes of letters are received at the Post
Office not sealed, that is to say, the boxes fastened
with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a
seal.
The attention of boxholders is called to the
necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with
some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-
book or receipt with them. The omission of the
latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether
the contents of the box ever reached the Post
Office; the omission of the former, as to whether
part of them might not have been abstracted for
the sake of the Postage Stamps.
RATES OF POSTAGE.
Letters, per 1 oz. 10 Cents.
Post Cards, each 3 Cents.
Books, Patterns, and Commercial 2 Cents.
Papers, per 2 oz. 2 Cents.
Newspapers & Prices Current, each 2 Cents.
Registration 10 Cents.
Do. with return receipt 15 Cents.
Commercial papers signify such papers as,
though written by hand, do not bear the charac-
ter of an actual or personal correspondence, such
as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge
is the same as for Books, but all packets of
under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 cents.
TEA MUSTERS.
Persons who send Musters of Tea through the
Post in Tins are requested to have them made
flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible
to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is
believed that the tea will travel more safely in
flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to
be bulged in. 4 by 3 by 18 inches is suggested
as a good size. The tins should not have sharp
corners.
No responsibility can be accepted in this De-
partment for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries,
or notes addressed to subordinate officers.
The shroffs told off to sell stamps should espe-
cially not be regarded as able to give correct
information. The Postal Guide alone is the
Standard on all points on which such information
may be required.
* But not Warrent Officers, viz., Conductors, Customs House
wards, or Carriers.

